



Contents

Welcome

FROM DI DURSTON, AUSTRALIA. 2

Reports from the 13th WFRS Heritage Rose Conference

FROM LES KRAKE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 4
FROM DI DURSTON, AUSTRALIA 14
FROM THE ACCOMPANYING SPOUSE
OF A ROSE LOVING ATTENDEE 22

an update from the WFRS Heritage and Conservation committees

FROM YUKI MIKANAGI, JAPAN 2



Tausendjähriger Rosenstock from Hildesheim (the thousand-year-old rosebush)

BY RENATE AND HELMUT PETERS, GERMANY. 3

the finding of *Rosa rouletii*

BY MARLISE FERTIG, SWITZERLAND 9

California's oldest surviving roses

BY DARRELL SCHRAMM, USA 11

gallicas

BY RADOSLAV PETROVIK, SERBIA, 19

Rosa odorata

BY GWEN FAGAN, SOUTH AFRICA 24

good news for Joseph Pemberton

BY CHARLES QUEST-RITSON, UK 26

Himeville's colourful heritage

BY JAN ESPREY, SOUTH AFRICA 28

found Tea roses

BY JUAN PABLO CASAL, ARGENTINA 31

Seizo Suzuki's rose collection

BY YUKI MIKANAGI, JAPAN 32

searching for old roses in NZ

BY FIONA HYLAND, NEW ZEALAND 38



from Australia

Welcome

FROM DI DURSTON

Welcome to this final edition for 2013 of *By Any Other Name*, the eNewsletter for the WFRS Heritage Roses and Conservation Committee.

This has been a very exciting year for Heritage Roses with the excellent conference at Sangerhausen in Germany being the absolute highlight of the rose year. I myself enjoyed every moment of this year's tour, it was a delight. A special thank you to those who gave their time to help with the organising committee.

Heritage Roses are still wonderfully popular and thankfully I am noticing a return of the romantic garden movement to the landscaping scene.

My favourite rose of the moment is the amazing **Lady Waterlow** introduced by Nabonnand in 1902, (**La France** x **Madame Marie Lavalley**), a soft rose pink bloom on a climbing bush that flowers all summer long. Reading the article by Odile Masquelier, "Lady Waterlow, the Person", *Historic Roses Journal* no. 46, we read that the only thing that remains of Villa Monterey that was pulled down in 1964 are the splendid gates of the park and the rose **Lady Waterlow**, a fascinating and lovely story for you to enjoy.

In late November Australia rosarians had the privilege of enjoying the company of WFRS President Steve Jones and his lovely wife Suzy, who took the opportunity to travel our entire huge country while on route to the WFRS New Zealand Conference. Thank you Steve, it was a very happy time.

I would like to send a special cheery hello to my dear friends Bill Grant from USA and Susan Irvine from Australia, both of these rose friends have been having health issues of late, my best wishes and a speedy recovery to you both.

I wish you all a very happy Christmas season.

Di Durston.

from Japan

an update from the WFRS Conservation Committee

FROM YUKI MIKANAGI

In 2012, at the World Rose Convention in Johannesburg, I took over the post of Chair of the Conservation Committee from Ms Marijke Peterich.

With the aim of preserving as many precious roses as possible, this committee had opened the database *The Rose Locator* on the WFRS website. This decision was made in 2009, at the World Rose Convention in Vancouver. With the cooperation of many rose gardens around the world, the database started to operate that same year. However, we have had some difficulties in updating the database.

The Rose Locator is a useful system for finding which rose is planted in which garden, but it will not work without updating the information from time to time. The Conservation Committee decided to renew the database and make the system a simple one that is easier to update. The preparation for this new and better system is currently underway.

We will present a progress report at the 2014 Regional Convention in Barcelona. Please look forward to the opening of the new system. We would be much obliged if those in charge of rose gardens could provide updated rose lists for our new system.

from Germany

Tausendjähriger Rosenstock from Hildesheim

(the thousand-year-old rosebush)

TEXT & PHOTOS BY RENATE AND HELMUT PETERS.

Hildesheim, one of the oldest cities in Northern Germany, is known in Germany as the City of the Rose, owing to the thousand-year-old rosebush.

the legend

In the year 815 the emperor Louis the Pious (778-840) was hunting in the forest north of the Harz mountains. Suddenly the emperor and his followers saw a white stag. They pursued the stag, but soon the emperor was the sole pursuer because he had the best horse. Then he lost the track of the stag and he was alone in the dense forest. Nobody heard his bugle. He was hanging his crucifix upon a rosebush growing there and then he prayed for help, after that he lay down to sleep.

When he awaked snow was fallen, but his crucifix was hanging in a now blooming rosebush. As he tried to get his crucifix from the rosebush it was impossible. A little bit later his followers found the emperor. As Louis the Pious saw the blooming rosebush in the snow, he said:

This miracle is a sign of God and therefore I'll build a chapel at this place.

This was the foundation of the cathedral and the city of Hildesheim.

the facts

The real age of the rosebush is about 700 years, supported by written documents. The rose, a *Rosa canina*, is growing at an apse of the cathedral to a height of about 10m.

During the Second World War Hildesheim was destroyed by allied bombers on 22 March 1945, all half-timbered houses burned and at the place of the rose was a rubble heap. This rubble heap protected the rose against the fire.

2½ months later rose sprouts came out of the rubble heap and began blooming.

The inhabitants of Hildesheim saw this as the second rose miracle and they said:

If there is life in a rubble heap, then a new life is possible in our destroyed city.

Today Hildesheim is a modern city with about 100 000 inhabitants.



from South Australia

the WFRS 13th International Heritage Rose Conference

TEXT & PHOTOS BY LES KRAKE



The organisers of the WFRS 13th International Heritage Rose Conference held in Sangerhausen, Germany during 19th to 23rd June 2013 deserve congratulations and special thanks for a well organised, interesting and informative programme of lectures with the theme "Collecting, identifying and maintaining heritage roses."

The venue for the lectures was an auditorium at the Ludowinger Hall of the Music School and was well set-up with audio-visual and language translation equipment. The Moderator for all sessions was Professor Hans-Peter Mühlbach from the University of Hamburg, who expertly controlled the programme of speakers and provided language translation of introductions, questions and responses. As the lectures were presented in either English or German languages, an additional language translator provided commentary in the alternative language through the provided headsets.

A bound copy of the lecture notes in both English and German languages were provided in the registration package which complemented the oral presentations. The lectures were held in the morning of each day providing the opportunity in the afternoon to view the extensive Rosarium.

Thursday, 20th June 2013

The topic of the first lecture, "Europa-Rosarium Sangerhausen - collecting and maintaining heritage roses - concept of a genetic rose bank" was presented by Thomas Hawel, who is the current Head of the Sangerhausen Rosarium. Thomas provided an overview of the history, development and function of the Rosarium Sangerhausen which officially began 110 years ago in 1903. Currently, the collection comprises about 8,300 different roses, including 500 wild roses obtained from natural areas of the genus *Rosa*, planted in an area of 12.5 hectares. Data obtained from the rose collection is being documented in a rose data bank established in 1995 and examples of this botanical information were shown in a spreadsheet format during the Powerpoint presentation. There is no doubt that the rose data bank is a valuable activity that

could benefit rose enthusiasts worldwide if the database was multilingual and access provided by online subscription.

The second lecture was provided by Emeritus Professor Andrew Roberts from the University of East London with the topic "Ploidy determination as an aide in the identification of relationships between historical roses." Andy provided a clearly understood explanation of ploidy and what it means for roses. He also reviewed the traditional method of determining the number of chromosomes in dividing cells and showed a more rapid method of achieving the same result by measurement of the DNA content of cells by flow cytometry. He used this latter method for screening roses in the Europa-Rosarium at Sangerhausen and showed how the method could be used to detect cytochimeras, infer parentages of roses and detect possible anomalies of classification by citing examples resolved in Alba, Centifolia and Moss roses.

The third lecture was presented by Dr Wang Guoliang from Nanjing, China, on the topic "A legacy of Chinese ancient roses in Song Dynasty." During his very interesting lecture, we were informed that hybrid tea roses had been grown during the Song dynasty in China, some 1,000 years ago. Dr Wang's primary research interest is the history and origin of Chinese ancient roses and he presented information with images of roses that he has collected on his numerous excursions into the wild mountainous terrain of China.

The last lecture of the morning was given by Charles Quest-Ritson from Wiltshire, England, on the topic "From Hybrid Perpetual to Hybrid Tea." Charles presented an interesting view on the development of the Hybrid Tea and the rose breeders who contributed to its development.

Friday, 21 June 2013

Helga Brichtet from Umbria, Italy, presented the first lecture of the morning titled "Rose gardens in Italy". Helga began her talk by posing the questions "What do we today intend by a Rose Garden?" and "What is its purpose?" She went on to describe the types of gardens in use today and

concluded that rarely, if ever, is the purpose of rose collections any other than that for relaxing in pleasurable surroundings. Helga also gave an outline of the history of gardens in Italy showing the gradual introduction of more roses within their confines over time and showed images of notable collections of roses in Italy that provides a precious living museum for future generations.

The next lecture titled "Historical Roses in America - new beginnings in a New World" was scheduled to be presented by Paul Zimmermann but unfortunately he was unable to attend and WFRS President, Steve Jones from California, USA, delivered the presentation on Paul's behalf. The use of DNA testing has reduced the original list of 40 putative American rose species down to some 22 native roses. Rose Rosette Disease which is spread by an air-borne eriophyid mite to *R. multiflora* and susceptible hybrid varieties causing 'witches broom' symptoms continues to cause concern. Some rose species including *R. paulustris* appear to be immune and are being used for breeding new plants. Further information was presented on historical roses developed in America and on the rose breeders that developed them. Other interesting information included the finding of a fossilized imprint of a rose in a shale deposit in Colorado, dated to be 35 million years old and information that a rose branch was picked-up in the Sargasso Sea by one of Christopher Columbus's crew members, signaling that they were close to land, leading to the discovery of the New World for Europeans.

The following lecture was presented by Patricia Cavallo and Dominique Massad from France on the topic of "Nabonnand Roses." Patricia Cavallo is the great-grand-daughter of Marie Nabonnand and chairperson of a non-profit association called "Friends of Nabonnand Roses" (Les Amis des Roses Nabonnand). Dominique Massad is consultant to the association and a well known rose breeder. During the presentation we learned that Gilbert Nabonnand (1828-1903) and his sons Paul (1860-1937) and Clément (1864-1949) bred more than 300 varieties in the French Riviera between 1850 and 1940. The 'Friends of Nabonnand Roses' seek to restore the

Nabonnand heritage by promoting the roses they bred and to work towards regrouping these varieties within conservation gardens. This has involved researching the literary works and searching for genuine rose varieties. At present they have identified 54 varieties attributed to Nabonnand in public and private collections from all over the world. Of the 41 varieties currently under review, 19 varieties have been found to be correctly identified, another 7 varieties have been incorrectly named and a further 15 varieties are still under consideration.

The last lecture of the morning was given by Odile Masquelier, from Lyon, France, on the topic "Historical personalities whose names were used to baptize roses." Odile was asked to relate stories of some Ladies who each had a rose named after them. She chose to relate the stories of three notable women with a brief description of the roses named after them:

Zoé-Victoire Talon (Comtesse du Cayla). Her rose **Comtesse du Cayla** is an orange blend China hybrid introduced in 1902 by Pierre Guillot. It is a superb bush, always happy and always in bloom until the first frost of the year, regardless of weather. It is a cheerful rose as was the person it was named after.

Marie Caroline de Bourbon Sicile ('Duchesse de Berry'). This lady has no fewer than five roses named after her (a Gallica bred by Vibert in 1818; an unknown bred Tea rose in 1880; an unknown Damask rose in 1819; a China rose bred by Mauget in 1827; an unknown bred Centifolia rose pre-1834).

Lady Waterlow born Margaret Hamilton. Her rose **Lady Waterlow** is a fresh salmon pink Climbing Tea rose bred by Paul and Clément Nabonnand in 1902.

Sunday 23 June 2013

The first lecture by Hella Brumme and Eilike Vemmer showed how much information about historical roses can be revealed from examining ancient illustrations during their talk titled "Identification of historic roses according to ancient rose depictions." The discussion centered around **Le Rosier Évêque, Charles de Mills =**

Bizarre Triomphant, Cardinal de Richelieu, Rosa Francofurtana, Rosa x centifolia Major, Rosa x centifolia Parvifolia, Celsiana, Hebes Lip, The Portland Rose, Rose de Rescht, Old Blush and Hume's Blush Tea-scented China.

The next lecture was presented by Ann Velle-Boudolf from Belgium on the subject of "Hybrid Musks." In this lecture, the notable rose breeders like Peter Lambert, Joseph and Florence Pemberton, John and Ann Bentall and Louis Lens were introduced with the roses that they bred. Further discussion occurred on the characteristics of Hybrid Musk roses and descriptive information

Europe cannot cope with the severe Finnish climate. The roses that flourish best belong to the Spinosissima, Rugosa and Gallica groups and some Alba, Damask and Moss roses also grow satisfactory when grown on their own roots or if the union of grafted plants is planted 15-20 cm below the soil surface. Interest in rose growing increased during the 1980s and the Finnish Rose Society was founded in 1989. Many interesting rose varieties have been found in old gardens and parks but only a relative few so far have been satisfactorily identified. A number of these varieties were described during the presentation.



on varieties including: **Alden Biesen, Ballerina, Mozart, Matchball, Trier, Felicia, Cornelia, Plaisanterie, Apricot Bells, Patricia Beucher, Souvenir de Louis Lens, Paganini, Laurent Nicolas, Heavenly Pink, Dinky, Jean Stephenne, Rush, Bukavu, Gaard um Titzeberg, Guirlande d'Amour and Grand-Duc Jean.**

The last lecture was delivered by Pirjo Rautio from Finland on "Historic roses in Finland." It was stated during the introduction that it appears that there are no records of historic roses grown in Finland before the 1840s based on published catalogues. During the nineteenth century, roses were mostly grown indoors in large pots as the relatively tender historic roses grown in Central

conclusion

The lectures presented during the three days covered a wealth of information detailing some of the excellent work that is being done in the world to collect, identify and preserve the historic rose heritage. All presentations were of a high standard and all presenters deserved the thanks expressed by the appreciative attendees.

from Switzerland

the finding of *Rosa rouletii*

TEXT & PHOTOS BY MARLISE FERTIG,

In 1917, a wonderful little rose was discovered growing in pots between double windows of a cottage in a village in Switzerland. Several versions of the find and how the starts or cuttings were obtained are told and it is difficult to separate fact from fancy. However, the following account by H. Correvon taken from his work *Floraire*, is probably the most authentic account with the possible exception of the reported age of the plant. It states as follows:

My friend, Roulet, informed me one day that he had a potted midget rosebush which grew on a window ledge of a cottage at Mauborget (at 1176 meters above sea level); he told me that this rosebush had been grown in this pot for a century, that it bloomed from one end of the summer to the other, that it was absolutely dwarf and belonged to this family for the last 150 years. He offered to give me some branches of it for rooting. We succeeded in propagating it, and from the beginning, I realized that this was an interesting variety. That was in 1917, and from 1920 on, we were in position to deliver certain quantities. At the present time this plant is on sale at the flower market of Paris and large quantities are sold at a high price, ten times as much as we ourselves had sold it.

In this account, H. Correvon refers to his first description of the rose, published in *The Gardener's Chronicle* of December 9, 1922:

A few years ago a friend of mine, Dr. Roulet, found in a little village near Grandson, a very minute rose grown in pots in the windows. It was a minuscule shrub; five centimetres high, bushy, and covered with small roses not exceeding one and a half centimetres broad (just like a sixpenny piece). He told me about the plants and I went to see them; but just at that time the whole village of Mauborget had been burned, so we could not find a single plant. Local people stated that a woman in another village, Onnens, five miles away, had a similar plant. So we went there and my friend obtained a little growth of the rose, which he gave me. We increased it, and soon had hundreds of plants which I named *Rosa*

Rouletii, after my friend. This is the most liliputian of all roses but where these good people got it from nobody can say."

As I live about 25 km from Mauborget, I thought it would be easy to find out which village the plant came from and if Mauborget had burned at that time. I also wanted to know about Dr. Roulet. Where did he live? What was his job? According to the books I had consulted, H. Correvon called him "my friend", "le Dr. Roulet" the "Colonel Roulet", but never by his first name.

Firstly, I made contact with the regional fire insurance establishment. They told me to check with the cantonal fire insurance establishment. After a few moments of research, I was told that records of that time no longer exist.

So, I decided to ask the people of Mauborget and found that there are a lot of Roulets in the phone book. I chose one



with a first name that I thought to be an elderly woman. A suspicious voice answered: No, thank you, I do not smoke, I do not like surveys. In convinced her, with my sweetest voice, that I was not a researcher nor was I trying to sell her anything but that I wanted to know if the village had burned down. She became a little more friendly and told me that she lives in a farmhouse dated 1894, and has lived in the village for more than 54 years and that she had never heard of such a fire. She suggested I speak with the Syndic (Mayor) of the village who was also named Roulet. I phoned the Syndic and learned that he is a very busy man, but he would see if he could find out anything from the history of the village that had recently celebrated its six hundredth anniversary. I am still waiting for his reply. I then spoke to the village accountant, who was much more helpful.

She told me that there had been a fire at the hotel *Bellevue* in 1912, but she had not heard of any other damage. She gave me the address of the historian who had written the history of the village and encouraged me to contact her.

The historian, a lovely person and mother of three young children took time to respond quickly, saying in particular that she could send

me copies of old postcards, on one we can see a farmhouse before and after a fire but without a date. During her research for the history of the village, she had found no mention of a fire that had destroyed the village. We had several exchanges of correspondence and she told me that the village people are suspicious, unwilling to talk and suggested that I contact the owner of the restaurant *La Croix Fédérale* at Mauborget who had several books written by H. Correvon.

This information was valuable because in the meantime, I had visited the University Library in Lausanne to obtain a copy of an article written by G. Boulenger about *R. Rouletii* (6 pages) published in the *Bulletin du jardin botanique Bruxelles* in 1937. The article mentioned that a photo of the rose *Rouletii* in a pot, was to be found in the book *Floraison, Genesis and Development of*

a Secular Garden by H. Correvon, printed in 1936. Although I saw how the rose *Rouletii* looks today, I dearly wanted to know how it was in the past, as the descriptions of the dimensions of yesterday and today do not match. I had not yet found an illustration of it anywhere.

The first thing to do was to ask the library of the Botanical Garden at Geneva, as H. Correvon had his gardens in that town. They had the book in the inventory, but they could not find it, they would do some research....

In the end, I decided to have a day out and to try the food of the restaurant *La Croix Fédérale* at Mauborget. Sitting under the lime trees on the terrace, enjoying an excellent meal, I watched Madame, the owner and thought of how I would approach her. Would I see THE BOOK?

My restlessness mounted. At last I formulated my request by referring to the historian. "Only one book of Correvon remains, all the others have been sold" replied she with kindness. "Wait until I have finished serving and I will bring it to you". Twenty minutes later – it seemed an eternity – I had the book on the table. Feverishly I read the title: It was THE BOOK! Quick, page 120, and I saw the object of my desire. I was thrilled, it had been so unexpected and so wonderfully easy. The inscription "very rare, out of print" concerning the price did not matter. On the way back, with my treasure I said to myself: If you want something badly enough, if you think about it intensely all the time, it will come to you!

Late in the evening, having read the entire book, I decided to have a look online about it. It appeared immediately at half the price paid! Convinced that the book was so rare, I had not looked before. The euphoria was suddenly at low ebb.

Well, I had the picture, but no proof whether the village had burned or not. Looking under "modern architecture", I discovered that there is a "Henry Correvon Fund" at the Ecole Polytechnique of Lausanne. After having the appointment postponed several times due to overwork of the researchers, the big day finally arrived. I spent a full afternoon in this temple of knowledge. The staff kindly brought several boxes full of letters, newspaper clippings, plans



of alpine gardens, hundreds of photos of rock plants, but alas, no more pictures than I had found in the book. I had to wear white gloves and handle certain documents with great care. In the *Revue Horticole* no. 4 of September 1924, I finally found a clarification as to the person of Mr. Roulet: "Syndic of Fontaines" village at the foot of the Jura. Gradually, my puzzle was becoming complete: I would perhaps be able to contact his descendants if there were any.

All that remained was to consult the archives of the accounts of the Cantonale Fire Insurance establishment. A memorable afternoon. The archivist brought the "great books"- in every sense of the term, on a trolley. They were about 50 x 40cm and of course, handwritten. It was necessary to consult the pages on the left and on the right for each claim. The amounts were often paid to the accounts department of each district concerned. I examined very carefully the years 1911-1922. I think I can say with certainty that neither the village nor part of it burned down, at least in regard to insured losses. The neighbouring village of Sainte-Croix, located 10km from Mauborget received seven significant amounts for losses occurring in 1918. But why did H. Correvon write in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* of December 9, 1922 that the whole village of Mauborget had burned a few years ago? At that time, he had lived for many years in Geneva, about 100km away. Can we imagine that he was mistaken? Was it a fancy of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*? Rather tired, I was about to leave the archives when the archivist, a real magician, gave me an envelope he had found with a posthumous article of the death of André Roulet, Syndic of Fontaines. From this, we learn that he was a veterinary surgeon, colonel in the army and passionate about botany. Meanwhile, outside, it was a dark and misty evening. I was completely absorbed in what I had learned, not remembering exactly the way home, and in an unfamiliar car, I made a huge mistake. I found myself caught between the lowering barriers of the overground metro, hearing the horrible thunder of the oncoming train. I'm still shaking. Thank God, only the rear of the car was very slightly damaged.

Now knowing with certainty which branch of the Roulet family interested me, I could get in touch with the grandson of André Roulet who still lives at Fontaines. A very busy man, he gave me the phone number of his brother who lives at Paris. His brother was very friendly and said that he remembered this rose very well. He said it had been cultivated for many years in his family but unfortunately a relative, who was losing his sight had pulled it out by mistake. The two brothers assured me, that in the family they had always heard that the rose came from Mauborget but they had never heard of a fire.

Meditating on all of this, a foolish thought occurred to me. What if the original rose was still growing somewhere? The village of Fontaines is at an altitude of 500m, so, no harsh climate. I went to the cemetery. Perhaps the ancient graves had not been removed. (In Switzerland, after a certain number of years, graves are "disaffected" so that the ground can be reused.) I pushed the gate of this lonely place, well outside of the village, as if I was doing something forbidden. I walked slowly in silence. A great yew tree in the middle of the cemetery attracted me. Below, almost entirely hidden, a gray stone. With emotion, I pulled aside the branches: ANDRE ROULET 1881 – 1950. Then, looking at all the other stones, I found two identical ones. On one of these, the inscription of a Madame Roulet who was probably his sister-in-law. On the other, the name was illegible and the year of death: 1954. The two tombs had the same plantings of cotoneasters. All indications were that they could be members of the same family. I scrutinized the cotoneasters. There, almost completely hidden, the small stem of a rose, then a second one. Very skinny. No leaves on it, not surprisingly as it was the end of October. I tried to take cuttings. Would spring bring what I desired so strongly?

from USA

California's oldest surviving roses

BY DARRELL SCHRAMM

In the 19th century, California was a young state. Though nurserymen flocked to the region, especially to the Sacramento and San Jose areas, they primarily cultivated garden produce, ornamental plants, and fruit—olive trees, fig, plum, citrus, and grapes. Roses, they imported.

In 1873, Colonel James Warren, the first editor of *California Farmer* and a former Boston nursery owner, lamented that Californians were too dependent on imported roses and needed to develop their own. Warren may not have been aware that a San Francisco nurseryman, Harry Sonntag of Pacific Nursery, had produced several rose seedlings that he exhibited in 1858. Although the State Agricultural Society praised these roses for their rare beauty, we do not know what became of them.

Not until about 35 years after the 1849 Gold Rush did Californians begin to breed and propagate their own roses. Even so, production was small. Between 1880 and 1900, only eleven new roses were introduced to the public. Of those eleven, four are still in commerce.

Nurseryman Edward Cooper Gill (1840–1909), whose great love was roses, introduced **Sarah Isabella Gill**. Gill founded the E. Gill Nursery in 1866, and by 1889 he had purchased 104 acres southwest of Albany near Berkeley on San Pablo Avenue. Gill described the yellowish tea rose in his 1884 catalog as “Outer petals cream, tinted with pale carmine, fawn center.” Tea roses, like hybrid perpetual roses, are predecessors to hybrid teas. Still offered for sale in 1904, **Sarah Isabella Gill** was California's first commercial rose, and the state's first tea rose.



California rose pioneer Franz. B. Hosp introduced Climbing Cecile Brunner in 1894. Photo: Bill Grant

Undervalued for his role in the early California rose world, Gill was the first to successfully breed, propagate, and sell his own roses. The 1889–90 Gill catalog lists around 300 rose varieties—his rose grounds in Edenvale (along the Monterey highway to San Jose) must have been enormous. He supplied nurseries statewide with his roses including Charles Abraham’s Western Nursery, California Rose Company, the Clarke Brothers, Thomas Cox, Howard & Smith, C.C. Morse, Charles Navlet, Stephen Nolan, George Roeding, Kate Sessions, Louis Stengel, John Turnbull, and others.

Gill’s work with roses did not stop with **Sarah Isabella Gill**. In 1889, he introduced California’s first hybrid perpetual rose, **Mrs. Cleveland**, named for the First Lady at the time. A short plant with rich, velvety red blooms, Gill extolled the new rose in his 1889–90 catalog, describing it as similar to the famous **General Jacqueminot** rose “but of a more pronounced color.” The Gill nursery was still offering **Mrs. Cleveland** in 1916, so it was available for at least a quarter of a century.

Another rose introduced in 1889 competes for the title of California’s second cultivated rose.



Rainbow, introduced in 1889 by John H. Sievers, is California’s oldest surviving cultivated rose.

Photo: Darrell Schramm

John H. Sievers, of Metropolitan Nursery in San Francisco, introduced a “clear pink striped with carmine pink and blush” tea rose developed from a sport of the rose **Papa Gontier**. He named the introduction **Rainbow**; it remains California’s oldest surviving cultivated rose.

In the 1870s, John Sievers and Frederick A. Miller operated a commercial nursery on Post Street in San Francisco as well as Exotic Gardens and Conservatories, a public venue, on the 1700 block of Mission Street. When Miller opened his own nursery, Sievers began to focus more on roses; his entries frequently won first prize and gold medals in floral competitions. His 1886 catalog listed what Sievers considered the best 25 rose varieties available, most of them hybrid perpetuals—all imported. His later catalogs include **Rainbow**.

Sievers went on to produce **Improved Rainbow**, but apparently the improvement was not obvious, for after several years it vanished from the market. **Rainbow**, on the other hand, can still be purchased from five or six nurseries in the United States. It’s a treasure in my garden.

Another California rose pioneer, Franz B. Hosp arrived from Germany and settled first in Ohio before moving to California in 1888. In 1890, he established a nursery and landscaping business in Riverside.

On his own estate, Hosp grew many **Cecile Brunner** polyantha roses. Hosp discovered an unusually long wand of flowers that had sported from one of his many shrubs, and introduced



An elegant pointed bud of **Rainbow**, a tea rose.

Photo: Darrell Schramm

Climbing Cecile Brunner to the public in 1894. Nearly thornless, with light pink flowers, this plant exhibits clusters of small, exquisitely shaped blossoms that exude a sweet scent. This form of the so-called “Sweetheart Rose”, one of the four surviving California roses from the 19th century, remains popular today. A long-lived rose, it will grow to gigantic heights. Four years later Hosp introduced another sport, **Climbing Papa Gontier**, but competing with three other such sports, it soon disappeared.



Santa Rosa was one of many roses developed by Luther Burbank, and one of only two that survive. Photo: Anita Clevenger

The most prolific and most original of California nurserymen to develop new roses during these early years was Luther Burbank. Arriving from the East Coast, he bought four acres in the Santa Rosa area where he set up a nursery garden, a greenhouse, and an experimental farm. More interested in results than in process, Burbank did not keep careful records. The first rose he introduced, **Peach Blow** in 1893, possibly a hybrid China rose, no longer exists. In 1895, he put **Palo Alto** and **Berkeley** on the market; these may have been hybrid tea roses. For a brief time they were sold by Sherwood Hall, the nursery of Timothy Hopkins who founded the town of Palo Alto. But the roses quickly faded from the marketplace. Undaunted, Burbank went on to produce another seven or eight roses and continued to describe

each as the most remarkable, the most beautiful, and the healthiest. Despite Burbank’s superlative descriptions, his roses were probably not that good or they would have endured.

But two of his roses from this period, **Santa Rosa** and **Burbank**, have survived. Similar in description and twins in color, form and size, the plants were said to be hybrid Bourbon teas, or hybrid teas, and both are offspring of **Hermosa** and **Bon Silene**. He does state, “The Burbank rose was a product of seeds... accidentally garnered.”

The introduction date usually given for **Burbank** is 1900. But the John Doyle Co. featured **Burbank** on its catalog cover in 1899, and *American Gardening* magazine published a picture of the rose in the November 5, 1898, issue. Accordingly, the correct date for its entry into the rose world would be 1898. That conclusion, however, would contradict the sources that claim **Santa Rosa** came first, in 1899. Scientific record keeping would have resolved the confusion.

Today, both **Santa Rosa** and **Burbank** appear alike. Have they become confused over the years? Has one of them vanished and the

other survived? If so, which is which? Surely, they were not the same rose to begin with, one sent out a year after the other but under a different name. Such a practice was not uncommon, but surely the man who gave us the ‘Russet’ potato, the ‘Shasta’ daisy, the ‘July Elberta’ peach, and the ‘Santa Rosa’ plum—to name just a few great hybrids—had no need to stoop to subterfuge. After all, he did give us roses, not least a lovely white rambler early in the next century.

The 20th century put California on the rose map thanks to innovative breeders like Fred Howard, Father George Schoener, and Captain George Thomas. But that’s another story. In the meantime, Californians can claim to be home to four roses over a hundred years old, some of them still growing in our gardens.

Europa - Rosarium Germany 13th International Heritage Rose Conference.

BY DI DURSTON

Rose conferences are great occasions. Reading on you will get a feel for how my days at Sangerhausen slipped by with much enjoyment, laughter and also with many friendships sealed.

Sangerhausen is one of the oldest towns in the historical region of Saxony-Anhalt, being mentioned in a document of 991 as being part of the estates of the emperor.

The history of Europa - Rosarium began at a meeting of the German Rose Society (VDR) when Peter Lambert, the rose cultivator from Trier, suggested in 1897 at a congress, to form the rosarium. His suggestion was taken up by Albert Hoffmann, a rose lover, who persuaded the town of Sangerhausen to grant the town's park grounds to the Society, free of charge. In 1903 the Rosarium of 1.5 ha was inaugurated. The background of the founding vision was to act on the distinction of well tried rose species and rose varieties, in order to preserve these for posterity. A further criterion was that many roses were on the market under different names. In Sangerhausen a standard assortment would evolve with collection of many classified roses being the mission of the Rosarium. Today an area of 13 ha finds over 75,000 rose bushes, consisting of 8,300 species and varieties of rose in all.

I begin my travel account of my recent tour to Sangerhausen by remembering back to the Sakura Heritage Rose Conference 2012 in Japan. At Sakura it was there that I learned that the Europa - Rosarium was to have a special celebration conference in 2013.

Sangerhausen Rosarium, the largest collection of roses in the world, was going to hold their 110 year celebration. With rising excitement, I immediately made plans to join the large group of Australians travelling on the Conference Tour

to be hosted by Kelvin Trimper. My previous travels with Kelvin's rose friends to conferences in China, South Africa and Japan had been great celebrations, even without the excitement of a conference. My 'roomie' at this conference was Jenny Jones, a good friend and co-author of *Tea Roses*. Sangerhausen had been on our 'bucket list', a rose pilgrimage dream for many years. The 'Conference Grande Tour' was to be such a good experience with like-minded rose enthusiasts.

Emirates Air flew us from Perth to Zurich via Dubai, the most efficient flight time route to Switzerland. We all felt rather jet lagged and travel weary on arrival after the long haul, however this did not seem to dampen any of our spirits.

pre-Conference

Lake Konstanz in Switzerland and Baden-Baden in Germany evoke beautiful memories from previous visits. On the evening that we arrived from Australia three of our travelling companions, dressed to impress, had the amazing privilege of attending the Ball on the Isle of Mainau that was hosted by Swedish Royals. The chatter at the breakfast table the morning after was all excitement. After breakfast our party then boarded the ferry for a day long garden tour on fabulous Mainau.

The Mainau heritage rose garden was very beautiful. In particular the spacing between the bushes allowed for plenty of growth for the large shrub roses to reach their premium size. The blooms were huge giving much discussion as to whether the name plates had the correct names. I believe I only found one rose with a misnaming, and thought at the time that maybe the reason could be a simple nursery supply mistake that we rose collectors find occasionally.

The perennial display was outstanding. Markus Zeiler generously gave his time to be our guide before rushing off to Baden-Baden to perform his duties at the trial ground. Mainau Island has been in the hands of the Swedish Royal family since 1853 with the fifth generation Count Bjorn Bernadotte and Countess Bettina, head of the charitable Lennart-Bernadotte-Foundation today.

Our bus traveled on to Baden-Baden the next day and drove through the very beautiful Black Forrest. The views were sensational like those from the movie set of *The Sound of Music*.

international rose trials

Whilst staying in Baden-Baden the annual International Rose Trials for new rose breeding took place at Rosenneuheitengarten Beutig, executed by the Department of Parks and Horticulture. I was very lucky to be selected to participate on the International Jury. The day of the event was unusually hot, 37°C and we needed to judge 120 roses in the trial beds. The winning rose this year that received the Golden Rose of Baden-Baden was number 38, named **Jennifer Rose**, bred by Harkness/GB. For me a wonderful once in a lifetime experience with my thanks going to Markus Brunsing for his kind invitation.

The World Federation of Rose Societies had declared the *Award of Garden Excellence* for the Rosenneuheitengarten Beutig in the year 2003. For more than 58 years rose experts, rose lovers and rose growers from all over Europe have come to Baden-Baden every year in June to evaluate new rose breedings from the whole world.

The juries evaluate new rose breedings according to specified criteria with a maximum score of 100 points:

General impression	15
Foliage	10
Disease resistance	15
Bloom and bud	15
Post flowering appearance	5
Fragrance	15
Novelty	15
Charm	10

Sangerhausen

Registration on arrival at the Europa - Rosarium was fantastically organized as one would expect with the efficiency of our Germany friends. A reception with the Lord Mayor of Sangerhausen, Ralf Poschmann, and the President of the German Rose Society, Bernt Weigel both giving opening speeches. A speech was also made by Steve Jones WFRS President, and a short speech by me as a representative of the WFRS Heritage Roses Committee.



Albert Hoffman. photo: Patricia Cavallo



Warm Welcome (Warner 1994). photo: Les Krake

Conference presentations

The following day lectures began with Mr Thomas Hawel from Europa - Rosarium speaking on the 'Concept of a Genetic Database for Roses'. All lectures followed the important conference theme of 'Collecting, Identifying and Maintaining Heritage Roses'. Other lecturers included Prof. Andrew Roberts (Ploidy), Mr. Guoliang Wang (Song Dynasty), Mr Charles Quest-Ritson (Growers of Historic Roses), Helga Brichet (Rose Gardens in Italy), Patricia Cavallo (Nabonnand Roses), Odile Masquelier (Historical names used to Baptize Roses), Helle Brumme and Elke Vemmer (Identification using *Journal des Roses* and *Deutsche Rosenzeitung*), Ann Velle-Boudolf (Moschata Hybrids), and the final lecture being from Pirjo Rautio of Finland (Historical roses of Northern Europe). These presentations were followed by a ceremony for the Baptism of a Rose created by Ann Velle-Boudolf. A very exciting Rose Parade through the streets of Sangerhausen themed 'Wedding and Roses' involved many gaily dressed people from the local community and was enjoyed by all.

The lectures always inspire and fill me with enthusiasm, however because of my obsession with Tea Roses, one was particularly captivating, "Nabonnand Roses" by Patricia Cavallo and Dominique Massad, members of the non-profit association *Les Amis des Roses Nabonnand*. Patricia is the chairperson of the association and the great-granddaughter of Marie Nabonnand and Dominique is a rose breeder, consultant and friend of the association. We learned that Nabonnand father and sons settled on the French Riviera between 1850 and 1940 and were breeders of more than 300 roses, winning around 230 awards.

Gilbert Nabonnand (1828-1903), the successful father, bred **Archiduc Joseph**, **Papa Gontier**, **Bardou Job**, **Papillion**, **General Gallieni** and many more. Paul Nabonnand (1860-1937), bred hybrid Giganteas and the delightful Tea **Rosette Delizy** in 1922. Clement Nabonnand (1864-1949), bred the stunningly fragrant, light crimson- coloured **Marie Nabonnand**.

Other roses bred by the Nabonnands are **Comtesse de Caserta**, **Franziska Krüger**, **General**

Schablikine, **Gilbert Nabonnand**, **Lady Waterlow** and **Noella Nabonnand**. There are of course many more, but not all have survived through the years here in our dry Australia climate. Today, it is difficult to import budding material from Europe and for those who can, it is a very expensive exercise.

I yearn to own **Souvenir de Gilbert Nabonnand**, for it has to be the perfect Tea Rose colour and will continue to remain on my wish list. This rose was bred in 1920 by Clement Nabonnand. Clement lived in Buenos Aires in the 1920s, and as I join the dots I believe that this is how many of the old Tea Roses that are still growing there today found their way to Argentina. **General Gallieni** was found growing in Uruguay, in 2003 by Odile Masquelier from Lyon. Odile called the rose "**Octavio Tea**". While visiting Odile in 2007 before going on to the Heritage Rose Conference at Chaalis, I saw "**Octavio Tea**" growing in Odile's garden and identified it to be the very beautiful Nabonnand bred rose, **General Gallieni**.

Another fascinating piece to my rose jigsaw lifestyle and a piece I found at Sangerhausen is that I was able to meet Eilike Vemmer, this year's winner of the award *Golden Rose of Sangerhausen*. Eilike is the daughter of the late Wernt and Hedi Grimm (whom I was fortunate to meet both in 1997 at the Cambridge Conference). While searching for old plans of the Weissentein rose garden in the palace library at Wilhelmshöhe they came across a bound collection of 133 watercolour paintings with a cover picture, dated 1815. The collection of roses in Wilhelmshöhe found its painter in Salomon Pinhas, just like in Malmaison in Redoute, found its painter. Wernt Grimm was initiator for publication of the watercolour into a remarkable book *Rosen - Sammlung zu Wilhelmshöhe* that I was able to buy twelve years ago.

It seems that there was an exchange of roses between Wilhelmshöhe and the Empress Josephine's famous collection of roses at Malmaison. The collection of roses in Malmaison was lost, just like the collection in Wilhelmshöhe. In 1977, the rose enthusiasts in Kassel set themselves the task of collecting together again the old roses of the eighteenth century which

had at one time grown in Wilhelmshöhe Park and were still obtainable.

Many other amazing stories come to mind, but one must stop at some point. Before I leave you with the thought that another conference is not far away, I remember the fabulous rose day spent at the nurseries of Kordes Rosen, in business since 1887 and Tantau Rosen with more than 100 years of rose breeding experience. Our group toured Kordes with Thomas Proll, the company hybridizer, showing us the serious side of the making of heavenly roses. A delicious lunch was served at the conclusion of our nursery tour. The afternoon visit was to Rosen Tantau. Both nurseries have the breeding of roses as their core however I found that the two have different business models. At Tantau afternoon tea was served with many delicious goodies. New breedings of Rosen Tantau 2013 that I fell

in love with is the Starlet collection. These are the little sisters of the large climbing roses, and the historic ramblers. The Kordes rose that is simply irresistible is **Kordes Jubilee**, being in the old fashioned, many petalled style bloom of a primrose-coloured centre and a pink edge to the outer petals.

In closing I am browsing through the brochure *La Ville en Rose* and planning my next "conference grande tour" in 2015, when Lyon welcomes the World Convention of Rose Societies. Family dynasties of rose creators have ensured the region's international reputation. For five generations, the Ducher, Guillot, Laperriere and Meilland families have maintained this fame. With a few words from the organizing committee to excite us:

A date that is both far in the future and rapidly approaching
..... Just enough time for our roses to bloom in all their beauty.

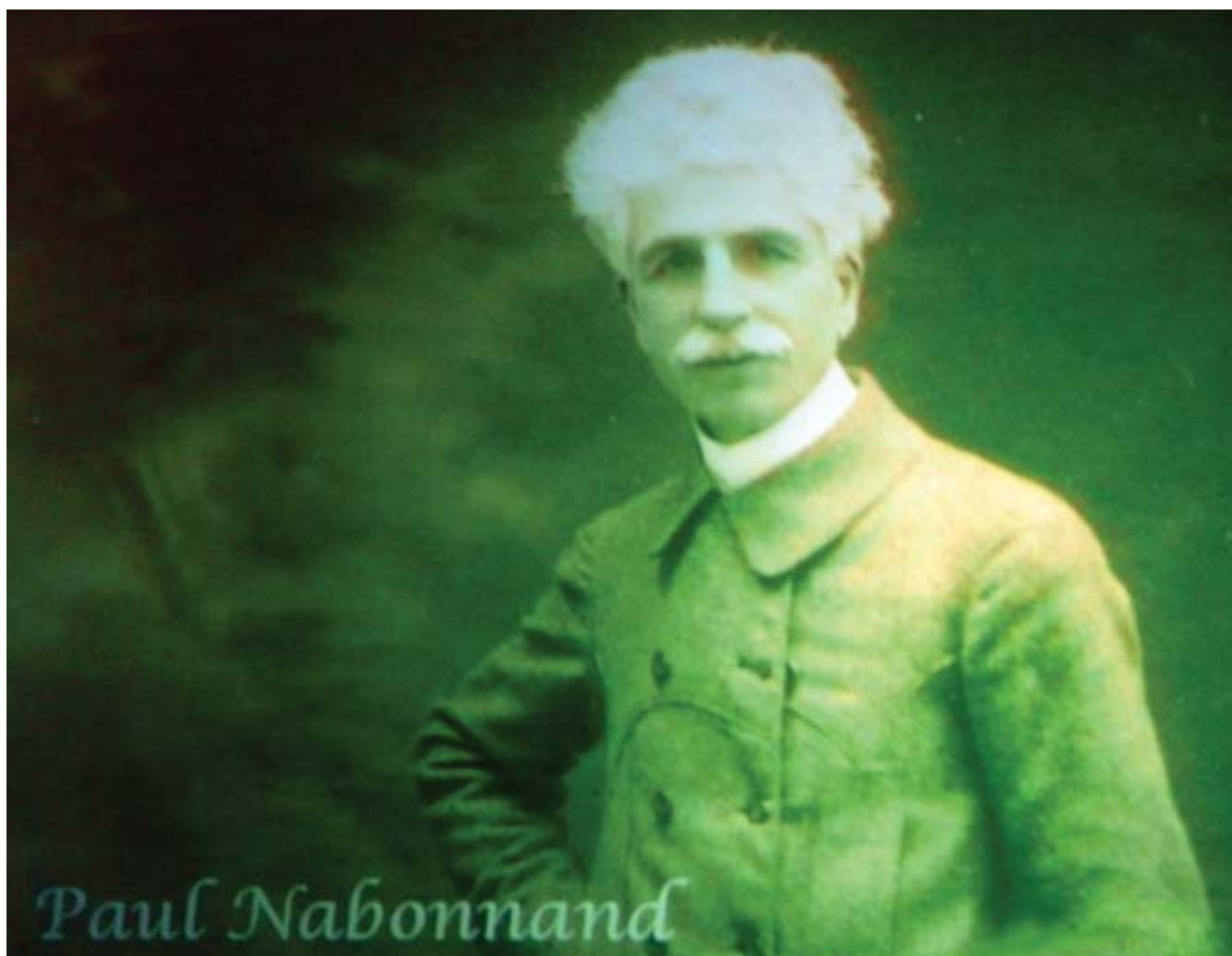


photo: Patricia Cavallo

from Serbia

gallicas

BY RADOSLAV PETROVIK

The questions I always ask myself is: which of the roses do I like the most? What is it that fascinates me the most while observing my rose garden? Which of the beautiful roses stand out the most? The rose that seems to float in my mind as I search the vast colors is the magnificent Gallicas.

When I started planning my rose garden I hoped their beauty would be shown the whole season and started the foundation of the garden with roses that did. I then hoped for other flowers to bring greater beauty that would shine for a short time. That's the way I had hoped until the moment I clinched the opportunity to plant a large amount of the wondrous plants that have

bloomed into my garden. One of the first and most charming roses was the Gallicas. It's pure aristocracy amongst the roses and above all other plants brought my greater passion for them beyond the hopes of a everlasting beauty.

I couldn't take my eyes off the flowers of such an incredible luxury and divine scents. The texture of their petals is refined as silk and of perfect order. The rich flowers filled with petals such as the **Charles de Mills**, fascinating coloring of the purple **Cardinal de Richelieu**, mixed coloring of the **Rosa Mundi** and **Camaieux**, and the soft pink **Belle Isis** were the first roots to give life to my garden.

As the time passed by, many others came, and enchanted me with their simplicity... **Violacea**, **Duchesse de Montebello**, **Empress Josephine**, **Gill Blas**, **President de Seze**, **Tricolore de Flandre**, **Tuscany Superb**, **Chateau de Namur**, **Alain Blanchard**, and many more.

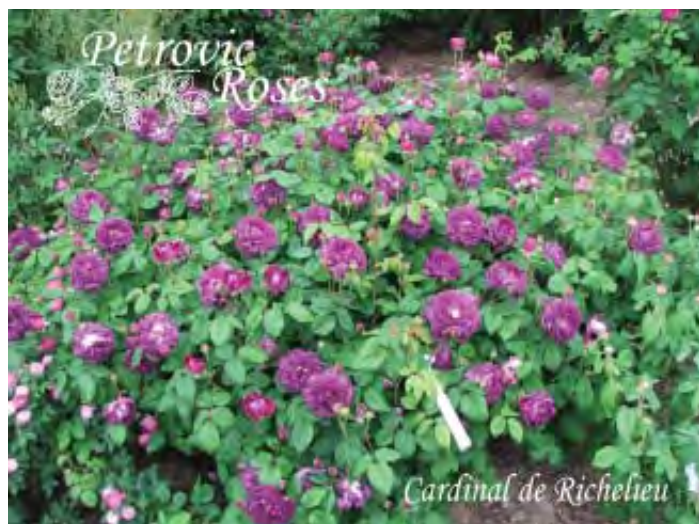


Then it was time for me to nurture to them the best I could. This would be a difficult task given I am from a country who does not have the traditions of many others in knowledge and experience in growing and caring for such an assortment and being the only one to bring its beauty to my nearby soil, of course, with the exception of Prince Paul, who made the first rose garden before World War II in Yugoslavia, filled with old garden roses! We cannot know for sure all the roses that were there, but certainly some of them were Bourbon rose **Louise Odier**, and Hybrid Tea **Etoile de Lyon**.

Unfortunately the current residents of the Royal's estate are more interested in more modern roses, so the once flowering roses are not an option to them but have found a home and flourished in my garden that holds more than 2600 varieties. Of them all, about 200 of the varieties are Gallicas. My desire is to gather as many as possible, and in that way preserve them from possible extinction.

Another question I asked myself was since they are already here, what can I do to maintain them better? I did a lot of research in the literature of many, already known, old rose growers and after a few years got the chance to meet my "Rose Idols" in person and listen to their every word. I talked to Peter Beales and had unforgettable meeting with my dear friend David Ruston during my stay in Chaalis near Paris. Together we visited a rose garden of Gallicas by Professor Joyaux in Commer and made comments based on the current situation of the plants. Of course, all of this has helped me to understand the trait.

My tutors and personal experience have lead me to findings and discoveries like how to prune the roses. Some rules should be followed, but you should also consider effects of environment in which the roses are. Every year is different, so the state of the roses is not always equal. Though one thing is certain, I prune my Gallicas after blooming. It's best if done right after the last flower has withered.



In Serbian climate that is in the first fifteen days of June. Half of the plant is removed, sometimes even more. Removal of thin, dry and curvy branches is required. After a few weeks they release lots of new branches, which I prune again. The plant has finished its growth on the second pruning and will grow new and larger amounts of branches the following year. The risk if we prune the rose every year the same way is that the branches closest to the primary root become too thick and hardened for the new branches to make a start. The only way to give them a chance is to cut the branches closer to the primary root if they become a hazard to them. My opinion is that every few years, more radical pruning should be applied, such as removal of the older branches. We take a risk in doing so that we will have fewer flowers next year, but if we want to see the rose at her best again, I think this is necessary.

Gallicas in my garden look a bit more compact and shorter than the ones I've seen across Europe. The freshness of young branches, the brighter stems, the vibrant colors their flowers

produce, and the better shape the flowers make are all noticeable.

There is always a possibility to let these roses grow without pruning. The result is stronger primary roots and internodes that can produce climbers. I did that once, and got very big plants, with very good flowering. Those were **Charles de Mills** and **Cardinal de Richelieu** which reached 2,5-3m. They were fully filled with flowers and the only pruning was from the primary root to start and worked up higher as the branches grew higher. Literally, I was just decreasing the width of the bush. Many Gallicas cannot have this kind of treatment, so I did it only on some varieties.

All in all the challenges are to create a look that pleases you and brings great satisfaction. When you give love to the rose, you will get it back. Even without the flowers, Gallicas still give a special scent, the scent of their foliage takes you to far away times, in the time of Joséphine de Beauharnais, where unnatural scents didn't exist and where all that's around you is natural and is given from a loving God.



13th International Heritage Rose Conference,

FROM THE ACCOMPANYING SPOUSE OF A ROSE LOVING ATTENDEE

An undeniable highlight of the rose year, both for specialists and rose lovers, was the 13th International Heritage Rose Conference, under the auspices of the World Federation of Rose Societies, on June 19-24, 2013, held at the Europa-Rosarium in Sangerhausen, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. More than 225 delegates attended, representing 27 countries' rose societies, all seemingly eager to spend as much time as possible in this famed rose garden, termed by WFRS President Steve Jones "the Holy Grail" for anyone interested in roses. While the conference attendees were only a small proportion of the daily number of visitors, their presence loomed large in the garden and the town, whose civic leaders, led by the Lord Mayor Ralf Poschmann, did the maximum to assure a warm reception and successful conference.

first, the town

Sangerhausen, pop. c. 30,000, is an old Saxony burg with a thousand-year history. For much of that time its economy was based on mining and smelting, but the ore resources diminished and the last mine, no longer economic, was closed and sealed in 1990 at the time of the reunification of Germany. All that remains now is a mining museum, and several great piles, hundreds of meters high, of mine tailings that like ancient and rather mysterious pyramids on the horizon around the town. The city center is well-restored, with several museums and historic churches and public buildings. The residential areas have substantial family homes and leafy streets, with, of course, areas of post-war multi-story apartment blocks. Although there are still small industries, including a bicycle factory, in some ways its economic success now centers on the rose garden which attracts more than 100,000 visitors yearly.

a rose garden, 1907-2013

Now officially called (since 1993) the Europa-Rosarium, certainly the world's largest collection of roses, the garden was the brain child of famed rose-breeder Peter Lambert who in 1897 proposed to the Society of Germany Rose Lovers that it should have its own Rosarium. A colleague Albert Hoffman persuaded Sangerhausen town leaders to provide free space in a park on its outer limits, initially 1.5 hectares. After intensive planting, the Rosarium was inaugurated in 1903. Despite the vicissitudes of two world wars and economic crashes, and almost 50 years of being isolated behind the Iron Curtain, the Rosarium survived and flourished, nurtured by German rose professionals and amateur volunteers. The Rosarium is heavily supported by the town of Sangerhausen and its tourist facilities, as well as the non-profit association "The Friends of the Sangerhausen Rosarium."

The Rosarium now has more than 75,000 roses, consisting of 8,300 species, comprising over 13 hectares, with dozens of different thematic plots, including a rare collection of some 300 wild roses. De facto, the garden is also a wonderful arboretum, with many century-old trees, representing some 320 species.



Albert Hoffman. photo: Patricia Cavallo

The gardens are linked by dozens of winding footpaths, plotted in such a way that almost every rose can be seen, each neatly-labelled. Found throughout the garden are small ponds and water features, statues and plaques, benches in shaded nooks, and several food and drink kiosks. Still carrying out the founders' original mission, "the preservation of endangered species and rose varieties," the Rosarium also is home to an important research facility, The German Genetic Database for Roses.

the Conference as a classroom

The Heritage program was--as an understatement--intensive. Two days of morning presentations, followed by a "free day" for organized bus-tours to nearby towns Weimar and Kassel and their gardens, then a final half-day of presentations. The subjects were a true smörgasbord, offering something for every one, whether the professional or a simple rose-lover. Topics ranged from advances in genetic investigation to roses of the Chinese Soong

dynasty, from heritage roses in America to a tour of Italian rose gardens, from hybrid perpetual vs. hybrid tea roses to the the history of the Nabonnand roses, from trying to identify roses from old oil paintings to the hardy roses found in cold Finland.

The morning sessions were not at the Rosarium but in the School of Music's excellent auditorium, a healthy half-hour walk from and to the garden. Like all international conferences nowadays, the official language was English, but, acknowledging the number of Germany-speaking attendees, there was simultaneous translation to and from German, which made for much more interesting, albeit polyglot, presentations and Q&As after. Throughout, Professor Hans-Peter Mühlbach, was the excellent moderator, like a ring master keeping all the acts and performers on schedule. Additionally, the organizers managed to squeeze into the schedule multimedia presentations on future HR and WFRS conferences, including New Zealand in November 2013, Barcelona in May 2014, Lyon in 2015, and China in 2016.





the Nabonnand lecture. photo: Patricia Cavallo

and thanks to superb hosts...

All at the Conference were made to feel like we were part of a major event in the town's life, at least for that week when our program coincided with the city's annual rose festival and parade. Led by this year's Rose Queen there followed a kilometer-long parade at noon from the city centre to the garden's entrance: floats and panoramas of Sangerhausen's thousand-year history, knights on horseback, carriages with historically-costumed couples, bagpipers, fire-eaters, stilt-walkers, children dressed as elves and faeries, and a traditional all-brass orchestra ending the procession. Sangerhausen citizens of all ages lined the streets.

the Conferees relax

A buffet lunch was catered every day at the Rosarium's "Informationszentrum," an all-glass lofty building, used in the winter to house delicate roses in pots and the rest of the year to house visitors' meetings and meals. There is a large terrace with shaded tables and chairs, and next door a very popular snackbar, featuring coffee, beer and ice creams--essential for lively conversations! This became the meeting spot, or melting pot, for the delegates as they divided their time between the gardens and relaxing with old and new friends. Many seem to spent all their hours in the gardens until dusk, even skipping the tourist trips, either searching purposely with camera and the invaluable Rosarium guide book for that one special rose that only Sangerhausen has (and there are many found only there, often the sole survivors of Europe's turbulent 20th century) or simply wandering to make their own serendipitous discoveries. While the presentations were excellent, some even exciting, it seems sure that it was these afternoons and evenings spent in the gardens and on the terrace that were the most rewarding for these rose lovers. As one opined on the last evening over a beer, "Sangerhausen is like a Mecca for us, every one should make the pilgrimage at least once."

The Mayor not only opened the first day's meeting (and, as a gardener himself, attended as many presentations as he could) but also hosted a welcome reception at the Rosarium for all delegates, as well as offering a closing reception Friday night held in the Rosarium's open amphitheatre, where a number of dignitaries from the city and Saxony-Anhalt state plus one Federal Minister made many kind remarks about the conference, with reciprocal thank-yous from WFRS and HRC officials. Each country's representative(s) were asked to stand and be recognized. The emotional climax was the awarding of the city's annual Golden Apple (a beautiful little sculpture) to Eilike Vemmer for her many years of unstinting volunteer work and fund-raising on behalf of the Rosarium. It was an impressive and moving conclusion to this the 13th International Heritage Rose Conference.

Reported, with apologies for the many omissions, by A Lover (i.e., accompanying spouse) of a Rose-Lover

from South Africa

Rosa odorata

TEXT & PHOTO BY GWEN FAGAN

Babette Taute and I became friends when I was a little girl of eight and she a teacher of domestic science at the University of Stellenbosch. She was at the time hiring the smallest room in our flat situated in Plein Street in the town.

My mother taught singing in her studio and Babette and I would have to listen to “MA-MA-ME-MOO” or SIGNORA- BEEELA!” in the afternoons when she returned from classes and I from school. Babette adored cats, one of which produced six kittens amongst her underclothes in the open drawer of her only cabinet. My mother would have been horrified if she had known.

Babette told me about Mill River Farm where she was born, the most beautiful farm in the Langkloof valley, bought by her great-great grandfather in 1815. Her two brothers suffered from haemophilia, so their house was always very quiet as one of them was always sick in bed. Consequently Babette spent a lot of time in the very beautiful garden meticulously maintained by subsequent Taute owners. There were many roses in the garden and annuals which, especially in Spring and Summer, turned the huge garden into a blaze of colour.

When I started doing research 50 years later, on the rose varieties which had been introduced to the Cape – where they had come from, and where they were planted, I remembered Babette’s garden and the roses she had told me about. I drove to her farm and admired the old house which she had so diligently restored when she became its owner. We walked into the garden which was in full bloom, and I immediately recognised a number of my favourite heritage roses – **Beauty of Glazenwood** cascading down in orange masses from a high cypress tree, maroon **Russeliana** suckering along one of the paths, **Madame Isaac Pereire** stretching out long

arms drooping with large dark red, wonderfully fragrant blooms, and **Maman Cochet** twisting round an old pear tree, adorning it with bunches of pale yellow flowers.

But some of the roses I did not recognise until later, when I compared the picked flowers with illustrations in my rose library. **Black Prince** with its very dark blooms was easy to pick out and pink **La Reine** with its full, sweetly scented pink flowers on slightly drooping branches.

But towards the edge of the garden a large shrub displayed a wealth of light pink blooms which I had never seen before. The flowers were globular, bending over slightly to welcome the visitor. The outer petals were loosely arranged around the inner more crinkly and smaller ones. Each petal was wide and dented at the middle of its edge. The stamens had long pale filaments surrounding a group of slightly pale stigmas at their attachment. The cup-shaped calyx was slightly rough with a few glands near the attachment. But the fragrance was what distinguished this rose from all others, for it had the smell of a freshly-opened tin of Earl Grey tea. It had to be a Tea rose! Perhaps one of the early China teas?

As her great-great grandfather had been a mariner, Babette wondered whether he had offloaded some of the roses perhaps brought from the East, to plant in his garden. My research led me to Redoute’s painting and Thory’s description of *Rosa odorata*. This rose, I learnt, had been discovered by one of the agents of the English East India Company in the Fa Tee nurseries in Canton and had been sent out to Sir Abraham Hume in England in 1809. The rose was considered to be so important, because of its remontancy and particular fragrance, that plants were shipped out across the Channel to Josephine at Malmaison even though Britain and France were then at war.

I was very excited at the discovery of a rose said to be extinct, and to make sure, I sent fresh flowers to Chris Brickell at Wisley for identification. Graham Thomas examined the blooms and agreed that this could possibly be *Rosa odorata*.



The rose grows easily from cuttings and so I had large plants flowering in my daughter Jessie's garden when Di Durston and Mike Shoup visited the garden after the Heritage Rose Convention in Johannesburg in 2012.

Di Durston, Tea rose expert, had a long good look and agreed that this rose could very well be the missing Tea rose. So now that I am more sure that the Mill River rose is the China rose that so excited rose breeders of the early 19th century, I have told Jessie to make many new plants so that *Rosa odorata* can be planted in more Cape gardens to fill them with its tea fragrance, for it really does not deserve to be extinct.

from the United Kingdom

good news for Joseph Pemberton

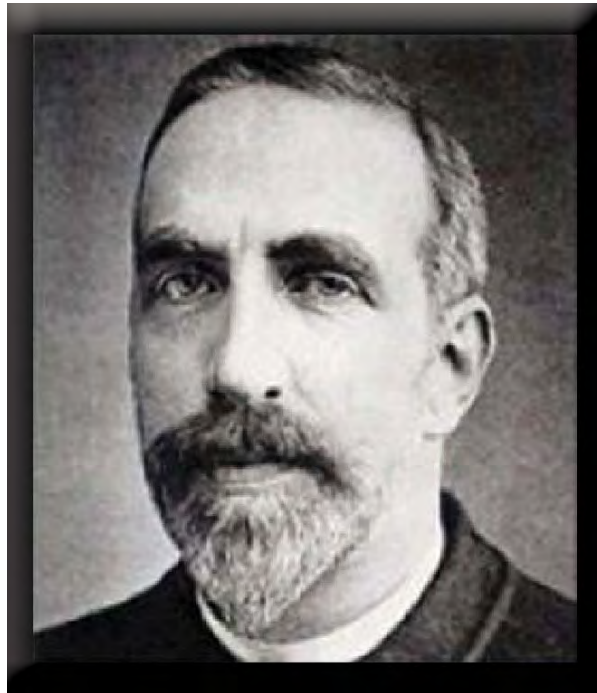
BY CHARLES QUEST-RITSON,
CHAIRMAN, HISTORIC ROSES GROUP

The public life of Joseph Hardwick Pemberton (1852-1926) is well recorded. He was conspicuous as an Anglican clergyman, a keen amateur rosarian, a successful exhibitor, the author of a best-selling book on roses and eventually as President of the National Rose Society of Great Britain. As a young man he was rather keen on race-horses – the nineteenth-century equivalent of sports cars – and women, though, in the event, he remained a lifelong bachelor. When he retired from the Anglican ministry, he turned his hand to breeding new roses, and it is by his Hybrid Musks that Pemberton is best known to rosarians today. Where would our gardens be without **Moonlight**, **Felicia** and **Buff Beauty**?

Joseph Pemberton's grandfather John Barnes and great-grandfather Thomas Barnes founded the family fortune as property developers in east London during the early years of the nineteenth century. It was they who bought the estate at Havering-atte-Bower in Essex where Joseph was born and died. John Barnes's wife was Ann Smith but the couple had only two daughters who reached adulthood. Their elder daughter, Ann Barnes, married a gentleman called William Pemberton and, in his will, John Barnes asked that William should change his name to Pemberton-Barnes – a change that was approved by a royal licence from Queen Victoria in November 1850. William's brother

Joseph Pemberton then married John's younger daughter Amelia Elizabeth. So the two brothers, married to two sisters, lived in harmony together on the 1,500 acre (600 ha) estate at Havering-atte-Bower: William in Havering Hall, and Joseph in The Round House, where the future Reverend Joseph Hardwick Pemberton was born on 5 October 1852.

Joseph Pemberton was one of those children who love plants and gardens from an early



age. When he was sent away at an early age to boarding school, he took a flower of **Souvenir de la Malmaison** at the end of September to remind himself of home and at Christmas he brought it home again – dried up and brown, but still a much-loved rose. Many years later, when he started to breed his own roses, he sought the qualities of the old-fashioned qualities "Grandmother's Roses" that seemed so full of scent and beauty to him as a boy, but we do not know

whether he had in mind the roses that his real grandmother grew.

The two pillars of Pemberton's hybridising were the Lambertiana rose **Trier** [Lambert, 1904] and the Polyantha **Marie-Jeanne** [Turbat, 1913]. Pemberton crossed them with the leading Hybrid Teas of the day, and selected the best seedlings for their vigour, floriferousness and scent. At first he called them Hybrid Teas, but was later persuaded to call them 'Hybrid Musks' instead.

Fast forward to the 21st century. Havering Hall was acquired in 1978 as a hospice where patients who suffered from such illnesses as cancer could be cared for more completely towards the end of their lives than in a hospital. The independent charity that set it up was known as St Francis's Hospice and now provides specialist care not just for people living in Havering, but also in Brentwood, Barking, Dagenham and Redbridge

– more than 1,500 patients every year. Much thought is given to the surroundings in which patients and visitors experience the hospice, and fine floral displays are one of its joys throughout the year.

St Francis's Hospice at Havering Hall was exceptionally lucky in its choice of gardener. For almost all his working life, Dave Collins had been associated with rose-nurseries and worked for such growers as Warley Rose Gardens. As a local man, he knew of the connection that the hospice had to the history of roses in Britain and set about planting every rose that had ever been raised at Havering by Joseph Pemberton. Some were widely grown by British nurseries, and a few more came from nurseries within the European Union, but that left more than half Pemberton's output still missing from Havering. Dave Collins then looked to the great overseas collections of historic roses from which to re-introduce to cultivation the Pemberton roses that were extinct in Britain itself. Budwood came from Professor Fineschi's collection at Cavriglia in Tuscany and no fewer than twenty-one cultivars were re-introduced from Europa Rosarium at Sangerhausen in Sachsen-Anhalt. There are still a few 'missing roses' but Dave Collins has brought together 44 of the 70 roses bred by Joseph Pemberton and is immensely grateful to all the nurseries and rose-collections who have so generously helped and encouraged him on his quest. Meanwhile, the search for the 26 'lost' cultivars continues.

Hospices do not have a lot of money. Two-thirds of the income that supports the work of St Francis Hospice comes from donations, and Dave Collins works in the extensive gardens with a large team of enthusiastic volunteers. An application for funding was launched in 2013 to the Heritage Lottery Fund, a semi-governmental organisation that gives grants to a wide variety of heritage projects. We learned in September 2013 that the application has been successful and that the project would receive a one-off grant of £89,700 to preserve and promote this historic collection for future generations to enjoy. Sue Bowers, Head of Heritage Lottery Fund in London, said that the value of the project lay in

its ability to offer local people and avid gardeners the opportunity to discover the world's largest collection of Pemberton roses in the place where they were originally bred. Reader, please note: everyone wants to know how to obtain funding for horticultural conservation, and a local project in a historic location seems to tick all the boxes.

Dave Collins was the keynote speaker at the Annual General Meeting of the Historic Roses Group of the Royal National Rose Society at Cambridge early in September 2013. He talked about the background to the collection and the history of the Pemberton family, and showed pictures of every one of the roses he grows. Members were intrigued and amazed by the large number of Pemberton roses of which most of them knew next to nothing. Dave Collins gave detailed replies to their questions. He said, for example, that in his experience the best of the Hybrid Musks were **Felicia** [1928] and **Buff Beauty** [1939]. But Pemberton also introduced six Ramblers, of which Dave Collins considered the most rewarding to be **Havering Rambler** [1920], plus many Hybrid Teas of which the best was a Pernetiana type called **I Zingari** [1925].

Dave Collins has also come to the conclusion that all the roses introduced after Pemberton's death, either by his sister Florence or by his gardener John Bentall, were raised by Pemberton and not by the introducers. Credit for **The Fairy** [1932] and **Ballerina** [1937], as well as **Buff Beauty** [1939] and other late releases, should therefore rest with Pemberton.

And what of Pemberton now? He was buried in the churchyard where he served his God, across the beautiful village green from Havering Hall. By the entrance to the church are the marble tombs of his uncle, aunt and cousins, the Pemberton-Barneses. Joseph himself lies in a simple grave alongside his sister and his parents. The lettering is so faded that it is only possible to recognise the site if you know exactly where to look. The Historic Roses Group is interested in the possibility of restoring it, as its own tribute to the man whose Hybrid Musks – quite unique in the history of rose-breeding – have given so much pleasure to rose-lovers and gardeners for more than a century.

Himeville's colourful heritage

TEXT AND PHOTOS BY JAN ESPREY, SOUTH AFRICA



Tucked away in the little hamlet of Himeville among the foothills of the Southern Drakensberg, South Africa, lies a little gem – the Himeville Fort and Museum.

Construction of the original fort began in 1896 after the 1895 Le Fleur Rebellion in East Griqualand caused concern for the safety of settler families in the area. The last fort to be built in South Africa, it was crafted from local quarried stone, and completed in 1899. The fort consisted of a central armoury, surrounded by four outer walls. Fortunately it was only used as a refuge for families on one occasion during the Bambata Rebellion. In 1902 it was handed over to the Natal Mounted Police who converted the fort to a prison. A house was added, in which the warder lived. This now houses the charming Himeville Museum.

Declared a national monument in 1978, the Himeville Museum is considered to be among the best rural museums in the country. In this historic setting, a heritage rose garden was established in 1981. Forty three roses were included in the first planting. They were sourced from local settler farms, where they had originally been planted from slips and plants brought to this country over a hundred years ago.

Felicity Briscoe, the niece of John van der Plank who owned the farm on which Underberg village was developed, was one of the donors of roses in 1988. Along with Hilda Clough and a number of Garden Club members over the years, Felicity also helped to plant and further develop this heritage rose garden.

Pictured at left, **Albertine**, known since 1921, with perfect bright pinkish orange buds, opening to shades of pale pink with a yellowish centre, enjoys a great freedom of flowering - even through the stone loop-holes in the fort's boundary wall. What a sight in early November!

Lamarque (The Marshall) which had its origin as early as 1830 in Angiers, France, is found in the courtyard of the museum. A backdrop of an old agricultural plough painted green shows to advantage the large pale flowers which bloom repeatedly.

Along the armoury wall, an abundant celebration of blooms offers delight. There is **Alberic Barbier**, originally raised by Rene Barbier in Orleans, France, in 1900. Her flowers are pale yellow in bud, opening white and very double, on reddish stalks.

In contrast, **Veilchenblau's** (photo below) semi double flowers in elongated sprays, open deep crimson with a pale centre, becoming mauve and showing stamens when fully open. Last in this trio of intertwining roses is **Tausendschön**, a hardy rambler which dates back to 1906. She is also known as **Thousand Beauties**, with fully double flowers opening deep crimson pink and soon fading, giving the clusters an attractive dappled effect.



Further exploration reveals fragrantly scented **Madame Hardy** - a Damask/Alba rose raised in Paris by M. Jules-Alexandre Hardy in 1832 and named for his wife, Felicity. Such perfect flowers of pure white, are fully double, quartered with a green button eye, and the branches flower right along their length.

Then there is **Cecile Brunner**, **Beauty of Glazenwood** - and bright **Paul's Scarlet** (dramatically emphasised by an old agricultural implement). **New Dawn**, repeat flowering with fully-double large blooms in pale pink, adds gentle grace.



All summer, the free flowering **Ballerina**, one of the most popular shrub roses of all time, cheerily offers her masses of deep-pink buds which open to pale pink small single flowers.

The Fairy (a Polyantha rose introduced by Bental in England in 1932) is in a raised stone wall bed. Viewed from the road through Himeville village, the charming flowers in massed long sprays are very small, tightly double and light pink. Its a lovely sight! **Cardinal Richelieu** was one of the original plantings as well as **Pink Grootendorst** (first introduced in Holland in 1923) with her branched sprays of small, scented double flowers with pinked edges. A rich rose heritage indeed!

In August 1993 Joy and Harold Taylor erected trelliswork and planted **New Dawn**, **Albertine** and **Rosa Russelliana** in memory of their daughter Patricia. These plants came from cuttings taken from the Taylors prolific rose garden on their farm Wyldeholme.

Rosa Russelliana - known since 1826 is also called the **Old Spanish Rose**, **Russell's Cottage**... and **Souvenir de la Bataille de Marengo**. A tough old rose, she is sweetly scented, often with a green eye and the centre purplish-red, fading to pink and white on the edge. Grouped as they are, and flourishing as the years go by, they make an enchanting picture.



In recent years the museum has become the setting for our Garden Club's Annual Flower Show where rose lovers in the district bring and share their best and favourite blooms. This year's winning specimen was Mary Moat's and had fortunately escaped a violent hailstorm which damaged many 'blooms in waiting', two days earlier. None of us was able to identify the rose and we ask if any readers can help?

We warmly invite you to visit our Museum and share with us, our much beloved colourful rose heritage. Mike Clark (phone: 033-702-1184) is the curator and the museum is open to visitors from Tuesday to Saturday from 09h00 to 15h00. Sunday 09h00 to 12h30. It is closed on a Monday. Entrance is by way of a voluntary donation.

from Argentina

found Tea roses

BY JUAN PABLO CASAL



Isobelle Nabonnand
with the owners of the rose.



Mrs Dudley Cross in the front of a house.

Beautiful old home with an old Tea Rose in the front garden.



White Maman Cochet with Juan Pablo Casal.



鈴木省三 生誕100年 記念祭

2013年 10月31日(木)
～11月10日(日)

会場：佐倉市立美術館



～ばらの夢を未来につないで～

Rose Dreams to be Handed Down to Future Generations

—Mr Seizo Suzuki's Birth Centenary—

鈴木省三は、生涯で 130 品種を超える作出花を発表しました。そのすべてが日本人として、日本のバラを目指して作りだされたものでした。バラ育種の歴史の浅いわが国で、日本人の感性を活かした品種を作り、さらに世界のバラコンテストで多くのメダルを獲得したことは、わが国のバラ界に大きな自信を与えました。鈴木省三は、バラを探求することの楽しさを、さまざまな立場の人に教えた優れた指導者でもありました。

私たちは鈴木省三の遺産を受け継ぎ、園芸文化の発展に果たした業績を理解し、それらを未来につなぐため、ここに生誕 100 年記念祭を開催いたします。

▶ 後 援

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from Japan

Seizo Suzuki's collection of old roses and species roses

TEXT & PHOTOS BY YUKI MIKANAGI

I do not know exactly when the late Mr. Seizo Suzuki started to take an interest in old garden roses and species roses. It might have been while he was attending the Tokyo Metropolitan High School of Horticulture. In 1939, when he was 26 years old, one year after he opened his Todoroki Rose Nursery, he did some field work in Hokkaido, searching for wild habitats of *Rosa rugosa*. Surrounded by innumerable *Rugosa* flowers, he was totally fascinated by their beauty and sweet fragrance (cf. "Splendid Wild Roses No.5: *Rosa rugosa*" in the bulletin of the Keisei Rose Society, 1984).

In 1942, though Japan had already entered into World War II, Mr. Suzuki was continuing his field work, and found a natural hybrid between *R. rugosa* and *R. multiflora* (*R. x iwara*) near the estuary of the Toyohira River in Hokkaido, and a natural hybrid between *R. rugosa* and *R. luciae* (= *R. wichurana*) on the seashore in Ibaraki Prefecture. In later years, he told me that when he revisited the place where he had seen the *R. rugosa* x *R. luciae* hybrid, he found the rose had been lost because of sand dredging work in the area. He himself tried to cross *R. rugosa* with *R. luciae*, and we can see the name of the hybrid **Teriha-ko-hamanashi** ("Small *Rugosa* with glossy leaves") in the catalogue of his nursery in 1955.

In 1958, he lent his cooperation to Keisei Electric Railway Co. in opening a new rose nursery, and then worked there as a world-renowned rose breeder. While working busily for raising new roses and also in the management of the Keisei Rose Nursery, he continued collecting old roses and species roses (see the table below). When I was a student in the PhD course of Chiba University, I frequently visited his nursery, and gathered rose petals from his collection. They proved to be precious materials for my work of analyzing all the flavonoids, flower pigments like anthocyanins and flavonols, in

genus *Rosa*. The roses I collected there for my doctoral dissertation numbered over 200. I often remember how I enjoyed rambling in the garden all day, observing, touching, and picking petals of those rare roses. It was a valuable experience for a girl who had just started studying roses! Sometimes, Mr. Suzuki told me about his rose experiences, for example, how he obtained the true **Maikwai** from China, and about old roses introduced from abroad in the late 19th century and given Japanese names.

The following remark by Mr. Peter Harkness will tell us what this rose collection was like:

For quality of growth and richness of variety I have never seen its like. I could have stayed for days.

The RNRS journal *The Rose*, Christmas 1993.

Mr. Suzuki had already owned this splendid collection in the late 1980s, when rose lovers in Japan became aware of the beauty of old roses. However, he did not use old roses so frequently for his breeding work. As far as I know, there are only two varieties: a Polyantha rose **Yorokobi** (meaning "Joy" in Japanese), a seedling of *R. multiflora*, and a Hybrid *Rugosa*, **Benihamanashi** ("Scarlet *Rugosa*"). Though I saw several species hybrids in the nursery, he did not seem to think of placing them on the market. I suppose that he kept his collection not just for his breeding programme, but for understanding the history and the value of old roses and species roses in Western countries. He might have thought that, without a better understanding of Western sense of beauty, he would not be able to raise rose varieties which would surpass those produced in other countries. He also might have wanted to reflect a Japanese sense of beauty on roses he raised, and share this with rose lovers of the world.

In his later years he told me that he wanted to raise rose varieties in tree shapes, using *R. hirtula*

as a parent, and then lay out an avenue of Hybrid Hirtula roses. Normally, the aim of using species roses for breeding is to add hardiness and disease resistance to new varieties. However, Mr. Suzuki seemed to have another perspective in addition.

He was probably dreaming of raising roses with a totally new charm and utility by using species roses which had not so far been taken up as parents. I sincerely hope to see the day when those dreams, which Mr. Suzuki pursued

all through his life, will come true through the effort of his successors.

From October 31 to November 10, 2013, an exhibition commemorating Mr. Seizo Suzuki's Birth Centenary Rose Dreams to be Handed Down to Future Generations will be held at the Sakura City Museum of Art, Chiba, Japan, with lectures by Mr. Alain Meilland, Prof. Hideaki Ohba, Prof. Yoshihiro Ueda, Mrs. Kazuko Nomura, Mr. Katsuyuki Yomogida, and others.

Seizo Suzuki's rose collection in Keisei Rose Nursery, 1985

Albéric Barbier / Griffiths	Burnet Double Pink / PBR	Duchesse de Montebello / Griffiths
Altissimo	Burnet Double White / PBR	Ellen Willmott / Griffiths
Amadis (=Crimson Boursault) / Griffiths	Camaieux / Griffiths	Emily Gray / Griffiths
American Beauty / Griffiths	Canary Bird / NRS	Empereur du Maroc / Kameoka
American Pillar	Cardinal de Richelieu	Empress Josephine / NRS
Anna-Maria de Montravel / NZ	Carmen / Griffiths	Eugène Fürst / Griffiths
Arthur Hillier / Hillier	Carne Blanc / Kalmthout	F. J. Grootendorst
Auguste Roussel / Kalmthout	Cécile Brunner Cl	Fabvier / Griffiths
Aviateur Blériot / Griffiths	Céline Forestier / Griffiths	Félicité Parmentier
Baby Faurax / Griffiths	Champion of the World / NRS	Ferdinand Pichard / Kameoka
Baron Girod de l'Ain / Kameoka	Champney's Pink Cluster / Griffiths	Fortune's Double Yellow / Griffiths
Baronne Adolphe de Rothschild / Kalmthout	Charles de Mills / Griffiths	Four Season's White Moss / Griffiths
Baronne Prévost / Griffiths	Cloth of Gold / Griffiths	Francesca / Griffiths
Belinda / Griffiths	Commandant Beaurepaire / Griffiths	Frau Dagmar Hartopp / Griffiths
Birthday Present / Griffiths	Comte de Chambord / Griffiths	Fritz Nobis
Bischofsstadt Paderborn	Conrad Ferdinand Meyer	Frühlingsduft / PBR
Bishop Darlington / Griffiths	Cramoisi Supérieur / Griffiths	Frühlingsgold / PBR
Blanc de Vibert / Griffiths	Crimson Moss / Griffiths	Frühlingsmorgen / PBR
Blanc Double de Coubert	Dainty Bess Cl	Frühlingszauber / PBR
Blue Moon Cl	Desprez à Fleurs Jaunes	Général Jacqueminot / Kameoka
Blush Noisette / Kalmthout	Devoniensis / Griffiths	Général Lamarque / NZ
Bon Silene / Griffiths	Donna Marie / Griffiths	Gloire de Ducher / Kameoka
Boule de Neige / Griffiths	Dornröschen	Gloire des Rosomanes / Griffiths
Bourbon Queen / NRS	Dr. Huey / Kameoka	Golden Angel / Griffiths
Boursaultii (=Boursault Rose)	Duchesse de Brabant	Granny Grimmetts / Kobayashi

Abbreviations for provenances

Arasawa: Mr. Katsutaro Arasawa (Japan), Austria: ? (Austria), Belder: Mr. Belder (Belgium), C-P: Conard-Pyle (USA), D: Dortmund (Germany), Fukiage: the Fukiage Imperial Gardens (Japan), Griffiths: Mr. Trevor Griffiths (NZ), Hiller: Hillier Nurseries (UK), Hirakata: Hirakata Park (Japan), Kalmthout: Arboretum Kalmthout (Belgium), Kameoka: Mr. Yasuie Kameoka (Japan), Kobayashi: Mr. Katsugoro Kobayashi (former chief executive director of the Japan Rose Society), Koishikawa: Koishikawa Botanical Garden, the University of Tokyo (Japan), Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (UK), Kordes: Kordes Rosen (Germany), Maruko: Mr. Maruko (Japan), Moscow: Moscow (Russia), NRS: Royal National Rose Society (UK), NZ: ? (NZ), Ofuna: Ofuna Botanical Garden (Japan), Ogisu: Mr. Mikinori Ogisu (Japan), PBR: Peter Beales Roses (UK), RHS: Royal Horticultural Society (UK), Rouen: Jardin des Plantes de Rouen (France), Thomas: Mr. Graham Stuart Thomas (UK), USSR: ? (USSR), Aritaki: from ? (USSR) by Mr. Aritaki, Wild: Wild collected

Gruss an Teplitz
 Hippolyte / Griffiths
 Hugh Dickson / Kameoka
 Hume's Blush Tea-scented China / Griffiths
 Iceberg Cl
 Irish Fireflame / Griffiths
 Ispahan / Griffiths
 Jacques Cartier / NZ
 Karl Förster
 Königin von Dänemark
 Lady Duncan
 Lamarque / Griffiths
 Lavender Lassie
 Léontine Gervais / Griffiths
 Little White Pet / Griffiths
 Lord Penzance
 Madame Sancy de Parabère / Griffiths
 Maiden's Blush / Griffiths
 Maigold / PBR
 Maréchal Foch / Kalmthout
 Maréchal Niel
 Marie van Houtte / Griffiths
 Max Graf / Kalmthout
 Max Graf / C-P
 Maxima / NRS
 Meg Merrilies / Griffiths
 Mignonette / NZ
 Minori
 Mme. Carnot
 Mme. Caroline Testout / Griffiths
 Mme. Ed Orr
 Mme. Lombard / Griffiths
 Moonlight / Griffiths
 Moscow No.35480
 Mousseux de Japon / Griffiths
 Mrs. John Laing / Kameoka
 Mrs. Paul / Griffiths
 Nastarana
 Nevada
 Niphetos
 Nuit de Young / Griffiths
 Old Gold / Griffiths
 Old Yellow Scotch / PBR
 Omar Khayyám / Griffiths
 Pâquerette / Kalmthout
 Paul Neyron
 Paul Reault / Kameoka
 Perle d'Or / Griffiths
 Petite Cuisse de Nympe / Kalmthout

Phyllis Bide
 Pink Grootendorst
 Pink Nevada
 Pompon Blanc Parfait / Griffiths
 Pompon de Paris
 Portland Rose
 Président de Sèze / Griffiths
 Prince Camille de Rohan / Kobayashi
 Prince Charles / Griffiths
 Prince Napoléon / Griffiths
 Princesse de Lamballe / Griffiths
 Prosperity / Griffiths
 Queen Mab / Griffiths
 Queen of Bedders / Griffiths
 R. acicularis / D
 R. acicularis / Moscow
 R. acicularis alba / Ogisu
 R. acicularis engelmannii / NRS
 R. adiantifolia / Kalmthout
 R. agrestis
 R. alba 'Jeanne' (=Jeanne d'Arc) / Kalmthout
 R. alba 'Maxima' / NRS
 R. alba carnea / D
 R. alba semi-plena / NRS
 R. alba suaveolens / D
 R. altaica / PBR
 R. amblyotis Moscow
 R. anemoneflora / D
 R. arkansana / NRS
 R. banksiae alba
 R. banksiae lutea
 R. banksiae normalis
 R. banksiopsis / Hillier
 R. beggeriana / Belder
 R. bella / Griffiths
 R. boissierii / USSR
 R. borboniana 'Blairii II' / Kalmthout
 R. bracteata
 R. californica plena / NRS
 R. canina / USSR, Aritaki
 R. canina / Rouen
 R. canina / Austria
 R. canina 'Abbotswood' / Griffiths
 R. canina 'Brog's Canina'
 R. canina 'English Brier'
 R. canina 'Heinsohn's Record'
 R. canina 'Pfanders'
 R. canina 'Pollmer'

R. canina 'Schmidts Ideal'
 R. canina x R. gallica / D
 R. carolina / NRS
 R. centifolia / NRS
 R. centifolia bullata / D
 R. centifolia cristata (=Chapeau de Napoleon)
 R. centifolia minima? / D
 R. centifolia muscosa
 R. chinensis
 R. chinensis 'Hermosa'
 R. chinensis 'Miss Lowe'
 R. chinensis 'Old Blush'
 R. chinensis 'Single Pink' / NZ
 R. chinensis alba
 R. chinensis major
 R. chinensis minima / Griffiths
 R. chinensis mutabilis
 R. chinensis semperflorens
 R. chinensis viridiflora
 R. cinnamomea / NRS
 R. cinnamomea plena / NRS
 R. coriifolia froebelii / D
 R. corymbifera
 R. covillei / NRS
 R. damascena / D
 R. damascena 'Gloire de Guilan' / Hirakata
 R. damascena semperflorens
 R. damascena trigintipetara
 R. damascena versicolor (=York and Lancaster) / Kalmthout
 R. damascena versicolor (=York and Lancaster) / NRS
 R. davidii / D
 R. davurica / USSR
 R. davurica / Moscow
 R. davurica x R. rugosa (F1?)
 R. ecae / PBR
 R. ecae / NRS
 R. eglanteria (=R. rubiginosa) / Kordes
 R. farreri persetosia
 R. fedschenkoana / USSR
 R. filipes / NRS
 R. filipes Kiftsgate / NRS
 R. foetida (=Austrian Briar Rose)
 R. foetida bicolor (=Austrian Copper)
 R. foetida persiana (=Persian Yellow)
 R. foliolosa / NRS
 R. forrestiana / Griffiths

<i>R. forrestiana</i> / D	<i>R. moschata</i> / Koishikawa	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink'
<i>R. fujisanensis</i>	<i>R. moschata</i> nastarana	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink' from Notsuke 1 / Wild
<i>R. gallica</i> 'Alain Blanchard'	<i>R. moyesii</i> / Belder	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink' from Notsuke 2 / Wild
<i>R. gallica</i> 'La Plus Belle de Ponctuées'	<i>R. moyesii</i> / Austria	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink' from Notsuke 3 / Wild
<i>R. gallica</i> cenphoita	<i>R. moyesii</i> / NRS	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink' from Shunkunitai 1 / Wild
<i>R. gallica officinalis</i> / NRS	<i>R. moyesii</i> 'Eddie's Crimson' / Griffiths	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink' from Shunkunitai 2 / Wild
<i>R. gallica valtiaeflora</i> / PBR	<i>R. moyesii</i> 'Eddie's Jewel' / Griffiths	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Salmon Pink' from Shunkunitai 3 / Wild
<i>R. gallica versicolor</i> (Rosa Mundi) / NRS	<i>R. moyesii</i> 'Eos' / Griffiths	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Scabrosa' / Kalmthout
<i>R. gentiliana</i> / NRS	<i>R. moyesii</i> 'Geranium' / NRS	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Semi-double'
<i>R. gigantea</i> / Griffiths	<i>R. moyesii</i> fargesii / Kew	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Soft Pink' / Maruko
<i>R. gigantea</i> / Thomas	<i>R. moyesii</i> No.2 / NRS	<i>R. rugosa</i> 1 / Arasawa
<i>R. giraldii</i>	<i>R. mulliganii</i>	<i>R. rugosa</i> 2 / Arasawa
<i>R. grica</i> 1458 / USSR	<i>R. multibracteata</i> / D	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Isobun-nai 1 / Wild
<i>R. gymnocarpa</i>	<i>R. multiflora</i> / USSR, Aritaki	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Isobun-nai 2 / Wild
<i>R. helenae</i>	<i>R. multiflora</i> / USSR 1979	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Isobun-nai 3 / Wild
<i>R. helenae</i> x <i>R. longicuspis</i>	<i>R. multiflora</i> 'Thornless' / Ofuna	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Senami 1 / Wild
<i>R. horrida</i>	<i>R. multiflora</i> grandiflora	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Senami 2 / Wild
<i>R. hugonis</i>	<i>R. multiflora</i> platyphylla / D	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Senami 3 / Wild
<i>R. hypoleuca</i>	<i>R. multiflora</i> Variegated	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Shunkunitai 1 / Wild
<i>R. japonica</i> / Austria	<i>R. multiflora</i> watsoniana	<i>R. rugosa</i> from Shunkunitai 2 / Wild
<i>R. jasminoides</i>	<i>R. nipponensis</i> x <i>R. rugosa</i> / NRS	<i>R. rugosa</i> alba
<i>R. kamtchatica</i> / NRS	<i>R. nitida</i> / Kordes	<i>R. rugosa</i> hollandica / NRS
<i>R. kordesii</i> / NRS	<i>R. nitida</i> x <i>R. rugosa</i> / NRS	<i>R. rugosa</i> kamtchatica / Kalmthout
<i>R. koreana</i>	<i>R. nutkana</i> / D	<i>R. rugosa</i> plena from Hashiri-kotan / Wild
<i>R. laevigata</i>	<i>R. omeiensis</i>	<i>R. rugosa</i> x 'Rose de Meaux'
<i>R. laevigata</i> pink	<i>R. omeiensis</i> pteracantha / PBR	<i>R. rugosa</i> x <i>R. hugonis</i>
<i>R. luciae</i>	<i>R. paniculigera</i>	<i>R. rugosa</i> x <i>R. wichuraiana</i> ('Teriha-ko-hamanashi')
<i>R. luciae</i> onoei	<i>R. pendulina</i> / NRS	<i>R. rupincola</i> / Moscow
<i>R. luciae</i> paniculata / Wild	<i>R. pendulina</i> marretii (Morletii?)	<i>R. sambucina</i>
<i>R. macrantha</i> / NRS	<i>R. pendulina</i> oxyodon	<i>R. sempervirens</i> / D
<i>R. macrophylla</i> / NRS	<i>R. persica</i>	<i>R. sericea</i> 'Heather Muir' / NRS
<i>R. macrophylla</i> rubricaulis / NRS	<i>R. pimpinellifolia</i> / Moscow	<i>R. setigera</i> / D
<i>R. manetii</i> (<i>R. noisettiana</i> manetii)	<i>R. pimpinellifolia</i> 428A	<i>R. setipoda</i> Belder
<i>R. marretii</i> / NRS	<i>R. pisocarpa</i> / Belder	<i>R. slancensis</i> Belder
<i>R. marretii</i> x <i>R. rugosa</i> / NRS	<i>R. polyantha</i> adenochaetha	<i>R. soulieana</i>
<i>R. marretii</i> 1 from Tokotan-minami / Wild	<i>R. pomifera</i>	<i>R. spinosissima</i> / PBR
<i>R. marretii</i> 2 from Tokotan-minami / Wild	<i>R. primula</i> / Hillier	<i>R. spinosissima</i> altaica / NRS
<i>R. marretii</i> 3 from Tokotan-minami / Wild	<i>R. primula</i> x <i>R. reversa</i> / Hillier	<i>R. spinosissima</i> lutea
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-1 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. roxburghii</i>	<i>R. spinosissima</i> lutea maxima / NRS
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-2 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. roxburghii</i> hirtula	<i>R. stellata</i> / Kalmthout
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-3 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. roxburghii</i> normalis / D	<i>R. suffulta</i> / NRS
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-4 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. rubiginosa</i> / Kordes	<i>R. taiwanensis</i> from Lishan, Taiwan / Wild
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-5 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. rubiginosa</i> x <i>R. rugosa</i> / NRS	
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-6 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. rubrifolia</i> / Kordes	
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-7 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. rubrifolia</i> / Austria	
<i>R. marretii</i> F1-8 from Tobikari-gawa / Wild	<i>R. rugosa</i> / Moscow	
<i>R. microphylla</i>	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Dagmar' (Dagmar Hastrup?)	
<i>R. moschata</i> / RHS	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Dark Pink' from Notsuke / Wild	
<i>R. moschata</i> / Griffiths	<i>R. rugosa</i> 'Mei Quei'	

R. villosa (R. mollis) / D	R. x penzanceana / NRS	Sissinghurst Castle / Griffiths
R. virginiana / NRS	R. x pruhoniciana / NRS	Snowflake / Griffiths
R. virginiana / Kordes	R. x richardii / D	Soleil d'Or
R. wichuraiana (thornless)	R. x ruga	Solfaterre / Griffiths
R. willmottiae / Kew	R. x uchiyamana / Fukiage	Souv. de la Malmaison
R. woodsii fendleri?	R. x wintoniensis / D	Souv. d'un Ami / Griffiths
R. x dupontii	R. xanthina / PBR	Souv. du Docteur Jamain / Griffiths
R. x fortuniana	R. yakushimaensis	Species from USSR
R. x francofurtana / D	R. yakushimaensis 'Himuro'	Spong / Griffiths
R. x francofurtana 'Agatha' / NRS	Ramona / Griffiths	Stanwell Perpetual / NZ
R. x francofurtana 'Empress Josephine'	Reine des Violettes / Kobayashi	Star of Persia / D
R. x francofurtana Agolda	Roger Lambelin / Kameoka	Sunmaid / Griffiths
R. x harisonii (= Harrison's Yellow)	Rosa Mundi / NRS	Tausendchön / Griffiths
R. x harisonii vorbergii	Rose a Parfum de l'Hay	Tuscany / Griffiths
R. x heterophylla / D	Rose de Mai	Tuscany Superb / Griffiths
R. x hibernica / PBR	Rose de Meaux	Usu Sakurakagami
R. x highdownensis / Hiller	Rose du Roi / Griffiths	(=Pale Duchesse de Brabant)
R. x highdownensis / NRS	Rose du Roi à Fleurs Pourpres / Kobayashi	Violette / Griffiths
R. x iwara 'Miyuki'	Rose Edouard / Griffiths	White Bath / Griffiths
R. x iwara from Hachinohe / Maruko	Rugspin / Griffiths	White Cécile Brunner / Griffiths
R. x iwara from Oh-hashii / Maruko	Safrano / Griffiths	White de Meaux / Griffiths
R. x kochiana / PBR	Scherpe Boskoop	White Duchesse de Brabant / Griffiths
R. x micrugosa (open pollination)	Schmidts Ideal	White Provence / Griffiths
R. x micrugosa alba / NRS	Schneelicht / Griffiths	White Sparrieshoop / Griffiths
R. x odorata / Hillier	Seventeen	William Allen Richardson / Griffiths
R. x odorata gigantea	Shigyoku	William's Double Yellow
R. x paulii rosea / Griffiths	Silver Moon	



from New Zealand

searching for old roses in NZ

BY FIONA HYLAND

One of the questions put to the expert panel on the forum at the NZ National Conference was **“where can we find old roses to conserve?”** Since the Conference, the National Exec. has been thinking and talking about this question, and here's what we've come up with.

1. search the roadsides

Lloyd Chapman and Sally Allison both recommend searching the roadsides of highways as fertile hunting grounds for old roses, and clearly there are still roses be found there.

Obviously this is a summer sport, and one that can take advantage of youngsters on car journeys (offer a \$5 bounty for roses spotted, and be amazed at what young motivated eyes can see).

where can I find
rare roses?

2. search suburbia

You may have heard mention of the 'Scarfy roses' that grow around the student flats in North Dunedin ("Scarfy" is a local name for students). What makes this area a rich picking ground for old roses is that the area was established around the turn of the last century as family homes for Dunedinites of middle and professional classes. When bought up by landlords and turned into student flats, the gardens entered a long slow decline. Often only the roses remain as the last vestige of past garden glory, and they too are beginning to vanish under cars and/or concrete.

The best way to search suburbia is by walking: down one side of the street, and then the other, peering over and through fences and down the sides of houses. A dog would be a handy companion on such ventures, or a like-minded rosarian. With their help and support you can knock on doors and ask to take cuttings with four times the energy of a lone rose hunter.

Document rose finds with your digital camera. Don't stint on taking photos: snap the house, the letter box, and the street sign in addition to the rose itself. Sometimes when you return, it is only those photos that will confirm that you are in the right place, but the rose has gone. Once home, file your photos carefully.



3. surf suburbia

It was the careless filing of rose photographs that led to one of last year's most exciting discoveries.

Last winter while rushing the Journal to the printer, I noticed a large unfamiliar Scarfy rose. Unable to find a photo of the rose in my files, and unwilling to wait months until the summer to discover what the rose looked like, I do what I always do with a difficult question: I Googled it. Unbelievably, Google had the answer: pink.



The answer was found in the photograph (above) the Google team had snapped in November 2009. In what is pretty much our peak rose blooming time, the Google surveying team had sent its cars and cameras up and down Dunedin streets. Included in their photographs are images of the Scarfy roses in front of North Dunedin flats.

An alternative to pounding pavements in summer looking for old roses might be to surf for old roses, even out of season, using the street view function of Google maps to spot locations for further investigation.

Google street images are also useful to gauge how well the rose has survived the intervening years, whether it is larger or smaller than the Google image of 2009. Sometimes I have spotted a second rose in the Google image that has dwindled / been invisibly out of bloom / or simply overlooked in the excitement.



4. search close to home

It came as a big surprise to many of our long-established members to learn that some of the roses on our most-wanted list were growing in their own gardens.

We asked all members to audit their gardens and make a note of those roses that are no longer available from rose nurseries, and send that list in to the New Zealand National Heritage Rose Register Team.

We've said, "Don't be shy. Don't think that we've already heard about your rose and we won't want to hear about it again, because you'll be dead wrong. We'd be delighted to learn we have one more specimen of a rarity."

We've also asked members to consider the gardens of friends and maybe past members, and past gardens of members that might yet harbour some rare rosy treasure.

rose hunting hints

- 📍 where there's one rose there's often another.
- 📍 gardens and neighbourhoods where you see rootstock roses or lilacs are often rich picking grounds for old roses.
- 📍 return visits are highly recommended.

I can't believe it:
many of those rare
roses are in *my* garden